Fellowship
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HOPES FOR PEACE, RECENTLY MANIC, NOW IN DEPRESSIVE PHASE

A psychiatrist, observing the pushing and pulling on the "peace front" this country, might be forgiven for characterizing our national efforts in the nner suggested by the caption above. From a surge of optimism brought on by President's world trip and his apparent determination to take the prospects disarmament and peace seriously, peace forces have been plunged into new ssimism by more recent developments. These included the President's own mination of the test ban agreement ren though he added that no tests re contemplated for the present), the ccess of the anti-agreement forces confusing the issues with the "big le" theory, and the recent "leak" which State Department hopes of gotiating agreement were reportedly strated.

This last was revealed by syndi- ted columnist Marquis Childs in an icle appearing February 2 in the *New rk Post* and other papers. According Mr. Childs, the State Department d prepared a "compromise" plan by ich it hoped to circumvent the ap- rent deadlock created by the "big le" theory that "small" nuclear mbs could be exploded in huge ca- ns without the certainty of detec- n. The compromise would have sought treaty ban on all testing except rela- ely small underground weapons, ile scientists worked out means of tecting these.

According to Mr. Childs and the *st*, the proposal was to have been de in strict secrecy in order to give e Soviet delegation a chance to con- der and digest it before being re- ired to react publicly. However, the an was "leaked" to the newspapers ematurely by the Atomic Energy Com- ssion, the Soviets promptly refused and the discussions had been set ck once again.

Three days later an important AP ory from Washington, attributed to esponsible officials," said that both the Defense Department and the AEC feel a "growing need for new underground tests." According to this story, the "responsible officials" feel that the U. S. may be "safe" in continuing its voluntary ban until late summer or fall, but beyond that time it would be

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Three Out of Four

In a new full-page advertisement in the New York Times *of February 8, the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) underlines the results of a Gallup Poll that reports 77 percent of the Americans questioned as favoring a continued ban on tests of nuclear weapons.*

The advertisement acknowledges some risk in a continued ban, but argues that the risk of not continuing is much greater. It reports the estimate that twelve nations will be able to test nuclear weapons within six years if no restraint exists.

SANE urges people to press the President and other government officials for a treaty, and seeks support for its efforts. Its address is Box 1705, New York 17, N.Y. FELLOWSHIP readers will note with interest that eight of the sixteen National Board Members of SANE are members of FOR.

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Hopes for Peace *(cont'd)*

taking "too dangerous a gamble in trusting Russia's word that it was not pulling off any sneak tests."

All of this suggests that the President again is vacillating between the pro- and anti-treaty forces, and that the latter apparently feel strong enough to force the issue in the coming months, possibly because public opinion has become less vocal.

Ruth Suckow, Ray Roberts, FOR Stalwarts, Dead

Two of the Fellowship's better-known members, both living on the West Coast, died last month. Ruth Suckow (in private life Mrs. Ferner Nuhn) died on January 23 at Claremont, California, at the age of 67. Ray C. Roberts died in his home city of Seattle on January 20. He was 74.

Miss Suckow was a novelist and short-story writer with a long list of titles to her credit. Her most recent novel, "The John Wood Case," was published last spring by Viking Press. Both she and her husband, writer Ferner Nuhn, have long been active in peace activities.

Ray Roberts up to his death was one of the FOR's most indefatigable volunteer workers, serving for more than ten years as its Northwest Secretary. Christian pacifism was the cause nearest to his heart, and the Fellowship its organizational concern. Until his wife's illness required them to sell their business in 1955, the Roberts had operated the Shop of China in Seattle, an outgrowth of the Roberts' activities as missionaries in China from 1912 to 1927. In China Ray Roberts supervised the building of a $100,000 YMCA building and a 50-mile road said to be still in use, and organized craft "gungchangs," or workshops, paying wages much above the prevailing level.

In his years in Seattle, Ray Roberts helped to establish branches of the Civil Liberties Union and the Religion and Labor Foundation, as well as taking part in the political campaigns of the Socialist Party, and in 1944 he was Socialist candidate for Senator. But his chief concern was peace; as FOR member Rev. Robert B. Shaw said in a memorial service the following Sunday: "the ministry of reconciliation became his life-long obsession." The extent of his concern was demonstrated in his family's request that remembrances be in the form of contributions to FOR and CARE.

As this issue went to press, word was received of the death in London on Feb. 7 of Lillian Stevenson. She was a member of the British FOR from its organization in 1914, and a key figure in IFOR.

CORRECTION

A line was dropped from the lead article in the last (February 1) issue of FELLOWSHIP that changed the sense of the article almost completely. The reference was to the size of the nuclear bomb whose explosion theoretically could be muffled in a "big hole" 800 feet in diameter.

The bomb in question could be as much as 100 kilotons, according to the theory. This is *not* "five times the size of the H-bomb exploded at Bikini," as our article stated. It is five times the size of the A-bomb that devastated Hiroshima, and only *one one-hundred-fortieth the size of the Bikini bomb.*

We regret the error.

NEWS from the peace front

Seven members of the Norfolk, Virginia, Congress of Racial Equality were forbidden by court order last month to continue picketing the local Be-Lo Super Market, which discriminates against hiring Negroes. The group, which had been picketing daily since December 21, also operated a car pool to transport shoppers to stores with more democratic hiring policies. During the hours when the picket line was operating, the majority of customers turned away from Be-Lo and bought their groceries elsewhere.

The injunction prohibiting the picketing is effective until March 20, 1960.

* * *

A letter urging that France refrain from conducting atomic tests in the Sahara was submitted to UN Secretary Dag Hammarskjold this month by twenty-five Asian, Arab and African states. Among the signers were Afghanistan, Ghana, Morocco, Pakistan and the United Arab Republic.

* * *

"Property Values and Race," a study of housing problems involving minority racial and ethnic groups has just been published by the University of California. In the 8 cities investigated, entry of non-whites into all-white neighborhoods was found to be more commonly linked with price improvement or stability than with price weakening, although no single or uniform pattern of non-white influence on property was detected.

The study received detailed coverage in the Feb. 7 issue of the *New York Times.*

* * *

A "definite upward trend" in the Strontium-90 content of milk, was reported in the February issue of *Consumer's Reports.* In tests conducted during the summer of 1959 it was discovered that Strontium-90 accumulation in milk tends "to fluctuate unpredictably from city to city and from day to day," but that in the average of samples taken from 27 cities 8.8 units of the radioactive element were found to be present as compared with 8.0 in 1958. Peak accumulation is not expected until sometime around 1966.

Since Strontium-90 is absorbed mostly by the bones of growing children and its effects are largely unknown, CU pointed to the "urgent necessity" of finding out more about the nature of fallout and its consequences for mankind.

* * *

Fear of nuclear tests and warfare was expressed by a majority of 25 Americans chosen to criticize life in the U. S. on a 90-minute television program shown in London, England, last month. The program, "We Dissent" interviewed critics ranging from "beatniks" to eminent university professors and the head of a philanthropic foundation. The group also expressed repugnance at American commercialism, hypocrisy, and conformity as symbolized in "the grey flannel suit."

Among the critics were FOR member Rev. Maurice McCrackin and *Saturday Review* editor Norman Cousins.

* * *

FOR members were among the nearly one thousand Japanese Christians who joined last month in a nonviolent protest against the newly revised Security Pact between Japan and the United States. The demonstration, which took place in Tokyo, Japan, followed a protest meeting attended by both pastors and lay people.

* * *

Three deaths and 715 cases of illness have resulted from research in chemical and biological weapons since 1950, it was revealed last month in a statement prepared by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D.-Wis.). Kastenmeier said these cases make doubtful an Army claim that such weapons are humane, one reason cited by the military for giving them priority. "While

(Continued on next page)

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the sicknesses are only a small part of the total biological and chemical problem," he argued, "they cast light on the deep moral issues that would be involved if we used these weapons first."

Kastenmeier has been urging President Eisenhower to reject a new Army proposal making CBR weapons available for U.S. first use in the event of war.

* * *

A resolution making ROTC voluntary at Michigan State University received a majority vote of 400 to 248 by the school's faculty senate last month. Supporters of the voluntary program argued that the university's first obligation was "to seek the truth" and that it could better contribute to national defense by educating "engineers, mathematicians, teachers, and others."

"On the Beach"

FOR members from coast to coast--though not everywhere--are standing in front of theatres these days handing out a six-by-nine flyer. The theaters are showing the powerful anti-war film "On the Beach," and the flyers invite people who have just seen it to enlist in the peace movement. As this issue went to press, more than 80,000 flyers had been shipped out. If you havn't seen yours, drop a postcard to Box 271, Nyack, N. Y., for a sample.

Nobel Peace Prizewinner Optimistic On Soviet Intentions

A statement that Russia will disarm "drastically" and accept strict controls if the Western Nations will do likewise was made last month by 1959 Nobel Peace Prize winner Philip J. Noel-Baker at a dedication dinner of the Institute of Human Relations in New York. The pacifist author noted that in talks last year, he found Premier Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders genuinely prepared for unilateral disarmament. Their reasons, he said, were the drain of war-preparations on their own national output as well as their apparent "vivid understanding" of the terribleness of modern weapons.

Noel-Baker contended that Khrushchev could not be proved insincere until the West tries "serious negotiation" with him, aiming for a "serious result."

DATES TO REMEMBER

March 3. First session of a 6-week lecture-discussion series, "Understanding the Problems of Peace," with Dr. John Swomley Jr. Thursdays, 8:30 - 10:00 p.m. at FOR Headquarters, North Broadway, Upper Nyack, N. Y. Write: FOR, Box 271, Nyack, N. Y.

WANTED: The Illinois Division of the American Civil Liberties Union needs a qualified person to serve as its Executive Director. Write: 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

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